The first street-car line in the world was the Fourth avenue line to Harlem, opened in New York in 1832.

At Stalvenfels-on-the-Rhine there is an ancient church reduced to ruins through a law-suit about tithes, which lasted forty years.

Rats in a mine give warning of danger by running about uneasily, and in great numbers. The miners are inclined to treat them with great kind-

In 1816 Lord Schworterbuy gave 16,595 francs for a tooth of Isaac Newton, which is now set in a ring and worn by the eldest branch of that family.

The oldest tree on earth is probably the cypress of Santa Maria del Tule, in the Mexican state of Oaxaca. It is still growing, and in 1851 it measured forty-two feet in diameter.

Among the Romans of the first and second centuries were certain societies ealled Colleffia, the members of which took their meals in common, and by regular payments prepared a fund for their burial and for festival.

There are at present no fewer than ten establishments in France devoted to the propagation of bait for the use of anglers, and one of these breeders sells from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 of worms per annum, deriving a handsome income from the business.

Four empires were constituted from the fragments of that of Alexander. Selencus Nicator had control of the countries between the Mediterranean and the Indus; Lysimachus of Thrace and Asia Minor; Cassahder of Macedonia and Greece, and Ptolemy of Egypt.

Among the antique articles in possession of Mr. Sewell, of Maine, are a set of pewter plates bearing the seal of King Richard and supposed to be more than 400 years old; also, one large silver spoon, which represents all the money received for building a saw and grist mill-the payment having been made in silver and then cast into the

When Darius set out upon his famous expedition against Athens, in 492 B.C., he took with him a block of marble to be set up as a monument of his victory; but by order of the people, after the battle of Marathon, Phidias cut this into a statue of Nemesis. The arms and shields gathered from the field were melted and cast into a statue of Pallas, which was placed on the

A number of years ago Henry Clay was presented with a cane. The staff is of live oak cut from a tree that overshadowed the tomb of Cicero; and the head is made of verd antique, obtained from the house of Columbus, at Genoa. It is octagonal, and ornamented with exquisite meda lions of those two famous orators of ancient and modern times-Rome's Cicero and America's

In what is claimed to be the most delicate pair of scales in the world, according to the account given in the scientific papers, the beam is made of rye straw, and together with the pans. which are made of aluminum, weighs only fifteen grains. In the most delicate scale heretofore made the beam and pan weighed sixty-eight grains, the beam being made of aluminum, and and the instrument was capable of weighing to the 1-1000 of a grain. This new scale, however, weighs to the 1-10,000 of a grain. A piece of hair one inch long, on being weighed with this wonderful apparatus, was found to represent the almost infinitesimal quantity of 1-1000 of a grain.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

On the day of victory no weariness

can accomplish nothing against the

business is to know what ought to be

friend than complimented by a flatterer.

beyond the narrow ken of personal

sweep away a mist, but by ascending a little you may often look over it day sent for me, as being one of her

until you can reach your arms around it and elench your hands on the other

man by his talk any more than you can could find no reasonable hypothesis on judge of the value of the tree by its which to base a theory. I heard some

any of his follies of youth into old permission to attack the wall, and in a age; for old age has follies enough of short time had several bricks removed.

world; you might as well say that you care not for light of the sun because Blanque, but was surprised to observe you can use a candle.

Some minds are so constructed as not to be amanable to the ordinary

rather than censure. as the thought of sorrow coming. Airy ghosts that work no harm do terrify us more than men in steel with bloody purpose.

CATCHING A GHOST.

A Philadelphia Detective's Story.

Detective skill is not frequently in. voked to solve matters outside of the profession. The better class of secret agents decline such cases, but "snide and sneak detectives" are delighted to have the handling of all such.

The case about to be narrated, while not in the regular line, was undertaken by reason of intimate personal relations, and eventually led up to legiti mate detective work. The lady, whose husband was a commercial traveler for a large New York house, was in highly excited condition; indeed it was owing alone to her indomitable spirit that she was able to remain out of bed.

I do not much wonder at the young wife's consternation, for the case was a very mysterious one, as the reader will confess. Mr. Blanque has been absent some weeks somewhere in the far west, but just where was not known, and it was this fact that caused Mrs. Blanque's greatest agitation when coupled with the singular manifestations.

Mrs. Blanque in the last ten days had been using the second story front room of her house as a sitting room. One evening, wearied with reading, she moved her chair from the open grate, and leaned her head against the wall, so she said; but I judge from subsequent facts that she had been making love to the fine photograph of her husheard this appalling announcement uttered in a sepulchral voice:

"Kill the dog, Blanque!"

tions because it was not a mirror, it token of her husband's death.

wall again, and heard the most diaboli- what an influence our thoughts and cal noises-noises the like of which our brains have upon other senses. It she never heard. The spoken words, only remains to add the fact that the as well as the sounds which followed, seemed to proceed from some deep

evening. Several times during the but heard nothing, and were it not for catcher. the broken glass she might have persuaded herself that it was imagination. Recovering her self-possession somewhat, she ventured the next night to seat herself as before, but up within a few minutes of 11 o'clock heard no further disturbances.

She had the glass replaced, and once more it was suspended from the wall. An evening or two afterward she read until late, and, I imagine, pressed a good-night kiss on the por trait of her husband. She heard the uncanny racket, and continued listen ing to this for some moments, when the awful announcement was made:

Some other words there were, the

purport of which she did not catch and soon after the house seemed filled with shricks and hollow reverberations. These made her blood run cold, and she fled from the room. She had the coachmen sleep in the apartment all that night and every succeeding night. With the return of daylight she felt somewhat braver, and resolved to make another experiment before she made known her fears. The fact that these disturbances occurred about midnight only served to indicate their supernatural origin.

o'clock, when Mrs. Blanque had her stiff, rigid body rests upon a marble A wise man reflects before he speaks, maid by her side. No sooner had the slab, dressed in death's garments, and lady taken down the picture and placed the rings, which depend from a wire The head, however strong it may be, her ear to the spot it covered than the rope that runs through the ceiling, are blood-curdling din began, which she described as the mindling of noises The most important part of every by drawing heavy iron chains over zinc or tin and ear-piercing shrieks from demon lips. It was some time before It is better to be repreached by a she heard any words, and those caught sition of the dead body. The fingers were "Blanque, Blanque." Then she heard something about "bones rotting," The wise man looks for happiness which of course she concluded were her husband's and no other.

The awful import of this revelation Infinite toil would not enable you to overcame her and she fainted. She could stand it no longer, and the next husband's nearest friends. That night, Never leave what you undertake with one of my subordinates, I called at the house and began the investigation. Between eleven and twelve I heard the dreadful sounds as described You can't judge of the value of a by the lady. I was nonplussed, for I words but could distinguish nothing One should be careful not to carry but the one word Blanque. I obtained I uncovered a small tin flue, with a Do not despise the opinion of the triumphant cry, "There is the secret of your ghost!" I pointed it out to Mrs.

she was far from being satisfied. ered the pipe had an outlet there, it berules of judgment; they deserve pity longing to some now disused system of vation are against it. The easily ventilation. That the passage was wheedled Esau was hoary. The mighty Sorrow itself is not so hard to bear free was easily demonstrated by dropp- Cæsar was bald. Long-haired men are ing pebbles. Again the terrible noises | generally weak and fanatical, and men were heard, this time more distinct than | with scant hair are the philosophers before. The discovery of this passage, and soldiers and statesmen of the world. however, did not solve the mystery. - London Lancet.

W here did the voice and the noises come from? They were not made in Madame's house, that was clear, and I began to fear I was as far away from the secret as ever.

Making some excuse, I left the room, and proceeded to examine the houses along the row, some six or seven being all alike in design. At each of the gratings I listened carefully. At the second house I observed that unusual precautions had been taken to prevent outsiders from peeping inside. Here, too, I heard peculiar sounds, which resembled rasping, and by placing my ear close to the wall, heard the indistinct rumble of voices. I next rung the door-bell, but obtained no answer,

Returning to Mrs. Blanque's house, my operative repeated parts of several sentences he obtained, one of which spoke of the door bell. More important than this was the name "Southgate Bank," which he affirmed he caught

After assuring Mrs. Blanque that I would explain the whole matter inside of twenty-four hours, and leaving my man on guard, I hastened to the office and made arrangements to have the second house shadowed. I called next day on the cashier of the Southgate Bank, and found that the watch dog

had been found dead some days before. To close the whole matter I may as well explain that the noises were made by filing and sharpening iron tools with which a gang of robbers meant band which hung upon the wall. She to break into the safe of the Southgate Bank. This work was done in the cellar, and immediately above the bench on which the work was progres-At the same moment the picture fell | sing there was an opening in the wall to the floor, and as I suppose, from her | through which another ventilating hand. The glass was broken. There pipe ran until it opened out into the are many people who are sure the upright shaft in Mrs. Blanque's house. breaking of a looking-glass is a certain | This conveyed the sounds as well as portent of sudden death in the family, added to the mysterious quality of tone. and while this did not fill the condi- The excited woman had mistaken the word bank for Blanque, and the "rotnone the less occupied her mind with ting bones" referred to the dog, which the idea that this event was a certain | these rascals had poisoned preliminary to effecting an entrance into the bank. Mrs. Blanque was brave enough, Thus was the ghostly voice accounted however, to place her head close to the for; and the incident goes to prove gang were subsequently allowed to enter the bank, were caught in the very act of breaking the safe, and Mrs. Blanque hastily left the room, finally "sent up" for an appropriate and did not venture back again that term of years. No one outside knew, nor did the thieves guess, that they next day she repeated her experiment, had revealed their secrets to a ghost-

Buried Alive.

Burying people alive in Europe has occurred too often of late years, and can only be accounted for by the inattention of doctors, which, in this case, should be treated as a criminal offense. The fear of the living of being immured alive has gained such power over the mind that Russians, when on their death-bed, have left legacies for the foundation and maintenance of mortuaries in their native city, where supposed corpses are placed for three days in the hopes that their thread of life may not have parted. The mortuary of Eriburg can be quoted as an instance of these peculiar institutions, which are confined principally to Eastern Europe, where cataleptic fits are more prevalent than in any other part

In the centre of the cemetery of Friburg stands a house which, to an unobservant person, would have every appearance of a small chapel. This thought would be suggested through the sight of a tower, which contains a bell; but, on entering this lilliputian building, the searcher for knowledge might be astonished at seeing a human The third trial was made about 12 form, dead to all appearance. The attached to its fingers, A further inspection, aided by the theory of the apparatus which the genial attendant is willing to give to all visitors, would explain this somewhat mysterious poof the supposed corpse are placed in magnetic rings that fit tightly. Should the body show any signs of reanimation, the slightest quiver of the nerves of the fingers would affect the steel rings, which in their turn communicate with another stronger magnetic current that forces itself on the bell, making it toll, which brings an attendant physician to the rescue. By this several bodies placed in this mortuary since 1865 have returned to life. A peasant woman, named Pezoffeki, recently walked from her tomb on the third day after burial.

Samson's Strength. Abundant hair is not a sign of bodily or mental strength, the story of Samson having given rise to the notion that hairy men are strong physically, while the fact is that the Chinese, who are the most enduring of all races, are mostly bald, and as to the supposition that long and thick hair is a sign and Going down to the cellar we discov- token of intellectuality, all antiquity, all mad-houses and all common obser-

THE HOME DOCTOR.

tooth-brush. The African nations, the Hindoos, the natives of Southern Europe, the South Sea islanders, the Arabs, the South American vegetarians, in short, three-fourths of our fellow-men, besides our next relatives, the frugivorous animals, have splendid teeth without sozodont. I really believe that ours decay from sheer disuse; the boarding-house homo lives chiefly on pap-wants all his meats soft-boiled, and growls at cold biscuit or an underdone potato; in other words, he delegates to the cook the proper functions of his teeth. We hear occasionally of old men getting a second, or rather third, set of teeth. I met one of them in Northern Guatemala, and ascertained that he had become toothless during a twelve years' sojourn in a seaport town, and that he got his new set upon his return to his native village, where circumstances obliged him to resume the hard corncake diet of his boyhood years. His teeth had reappeared, as soon as their services were called for, and would probably never have absented themselves if a pap-diet had not made them superfluous. An artificial dentifrice will certainly keep the teeth white, but that does not prevent their premature decay; disuse gradually softens their substance, till one fine day the hash-eater snaps his best incisor upon an unexpected piece of bone. Every old dentist knows hundreds of city customers whom the daily use of a tooth brush did not save from the necessity of applying, before the end of the fortieth year, for a complete "celluloid set." I do not say that a soft tooth brush and such dentifrices as oatmeal or burned arrowroot can do any harm, but, for sanitary purposes, such precautions must be supplemented by dental exercise. Let a child invigorate its teeth by chewing a hard crust, or, better yet, a handful of "St. John's bread" or carob beans, the edible pod of the mimosa siliqua. Chilraces seem to feel an instinctive desire to exercise their teeth upon some solid substance, as pet squirrels will gnaw the furniture if you give them nut kernels instead of nuts. Thus Kohl tells us that the natives of Southern Russia are addicted to the practice of chewing a vegetable product which he at first supposed to be pumpkin or melon seeds, but found to be the much harder seed of the Turkish sunflower (helianthus perennis). Their national diet consists of milk, kukuruz (hominy, with butter, etc.), and boiled mutton, and they seem to feel that their Turkoman jaws need something more substantial. The schoolboy habit of gnawing pen-holders, finger-nails, etc., may have a similar significance. The mimosa siliqua would yield abundantly in our Southern States, and its sweet pods would make an excellent substitute for chewing-gum. Our practice of sipping icecold and steaming-hot drinks, turn about, has also a very injurious effect

Lost Their Breakfast,

upon the brittle substance that forms

the enamel of our teeth; no porcelain

glaze would stand such abuse for any

length of time, and experience has

taught hunters and dog fanciers that

it destroys even the bone-crushing

fangs of the animal from which our

canine teeth derive their name .--

Popular Science Monthly.

A departure from the synod of Cleismaclaver, while on their way to the annual meeting of the general assembly, had started by coach at an early hour and had to travel some twenty miles before they reached the inn where breakfast was prepared for them. The keen air of our northern hills sharpens the appetite, and when the brethren drove up to the inn they were almost famished with hu: ger. "Now, gentiemen, just ten minutes for breakfast," said the coachman, as he entered the landlady's snug parlor to have his own. Ten minutes! The time was short, so they must make the most of it. They rushed into the room where breakfast was spread, and there, basking his ample person before the fire, stood a portly gentleman, dressed somewhat like a dignitary of the Church of England. Their appe-.tite was keener than their cur wity, so they scarcely looked at the stranger, but concentrated all their attention on the viands. Half way in the air, before the morsel had reashed their lips, their | day and night of achieving fame and hands were arrested by a sudden cry of fortune some day. Some of them live "Stop!" It was the supposed Dean of in garrets, and scarcely ever realize Ripon. "Good heavens, gentlemen!" ne exclaimed, " have you so far forgotten your sacred profession as to partake of food without invoking a blessing?" The brethren looked like schoolboys

detected in some flagrant fault; but

before they had time to remonstrate or explain the same voice explained in a tone which forced obedience: "Let us pray." They instinctively sprang to their feet and assumed an attitude of decorous devotion, while the stranger offered up a prayer which they themselves admitted was superior in unction and expression to those of Dr. D. himself. He had only one faulthe did not know when to stop. The minutes rolled rapidly away, but the stream of fervent supplication flowed on without a break. They had a terrible struggle, the brethren had, as they closed one eye in devotion and ogled the savory viands with the other; but whenever a hand approached the table it drew back before the stern glance of the stranger, which seemed to comprehend them all. The sufferings of Tantalus were nothing to the sufferings of the deputation from the synod of Cleismaclaver; but all things must come to an end. "Time is up, gentlemer !" said the coachman, opening the door and wiping his mouth with the air of a man who has enjoyed his breakfast. The appearance of the coachman and the sound of his familiar voice broke the spell; but there was no time to be lost; the horses were shaking their heads and pawing the ground in their impatience to start; so they had to take their seats and to turn breakfast and dinner into one. "Was that the Bishop of D-?" said one of the famished brethren. "That the Bishop of D-4" said the coachman, cortemptuously; "why, that was Lord P—. the maddest wag in all the kingdom."-Golden

A bad sign-A forged signature.

CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION. Why Mysterious Physical Croubles Arouse Special Dread -- A Professional Experience.

Few things give more pain than dread or Hygiene of the Teeth. apprehension. Most people are able to face A hard crust is the best possible apparent danger heroically, but the sudden dentifrice. I never could get myself and unexpected coming of some indefinite to believe in the natural necessity of a calamity very naturally strikes terror to even the bravest. For this reason lightning and tornadoes are considered terrible; their coming and going are so sudden, unannounced and unknown. For this same reason an unknown disease, some poison in the blood, some malady that is gradually undermining the life, is specially dreaded by all thinking people. And, indeed, there are good reasons for such dread, for modern science has discovered that some virulent disorders show the least signs in their beginnings, while they have the worst possible symptoms. We know of many persons who have dull and uncertain pains in various portions of the body; who are unnaturally fired one day and apparently well the next; who have an enormous appetite at times and a loathing of food soon after. Such persons are really in a dangerous condition, even though they may not realize it. The following statement of a most prominent physician, who has had unusual opportunities for investigation, is of so striking and important a nature that it will be read with interest by all: ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF CINCIN-NATI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. foseph Aub, M. D. Julius Reis. H. A. Smith, M. D. H. Miller. Julius Balke, Jr. Mrs. M. F. Force. Mrs. George Hunert. Rev. Chas. W. Wendte. Frd'k Lunkenheimer. Daniel Wolf. J. B. Wilson. OFFICE: No. 271/4 WEST EIGHTH STREET, O. ANDERSON, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT. CINCINNATI, O., DEC. 2, 1832. Messrs. Editors : I have, during my professional career of many years' practice, treated a large number of various disorders, of which, perhaps, none have given me more trouble than the mysterious disease known as acute nephritis; and while it may seem surange, it is, nevertheless, true, that the physician is generally greatly and yed by this mysterious trouble, especially when the case is of hereditary origin. It is, doubtless, the first stage of the well-known, but terrible Bright's disease. as the kidneys contain large quantities of albumen; and while children and young people are especially liable to its attacks, it s prevalent with all classes, and usually coninues until late in life. One obstinate case which came under my observation, was that of a fireman of this city who applied to me for treatment. The case was diagnosed parenchymetous nephritis. The man was twenty-four years of age; plethoric and light complected. He stated

that he had suffered from urinary troubles from childhood, and that he had "doctored" a hundred times, each time improving some. after which, in a short while, he would relapse into his former state of misery. I prescribed the usual therapeutics known to the profession with the same result that my colleagues had obtained. He got better for awhile and then worse again; in fact, so bad that he had to lay off for some time. He suffered intense pain; so much so the confess I had to resort to hypodermic i ... ctions of morphia. My druggist, who has y how disgusted I was with the case, although not willing to desert the man, advised me to try a remedy from which he (the druggist) himse'f, had derived great benefit. As a drowning man catcles at a straw, I prescribed this remedy, not letting my patient, however, know what I was giving him; and, although not a believer in nor a patron of "patent medicines," I must confess that after my fireman had taken one bottle he graw much better. I made him continue its use for a period of two months, with the most gratifying results; it really worked wonders. and he owes his cure and present perfect health solely to the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I prescribed, and he used. Since the recovery of the man above mentioned, I have given considerable thought to the subject of acute nephritis, or kidney difficulty, and I find that its manifestatious are most remarkable. It often appears without any special symptoms of its own, or possibly as a sequel to some other disease. It may be a sequel to scarlatina, diphtheria and

other illnesses, and even arise from pregnancy. The first symptoms frequently show themselves in the form of high, fierce and intense pains in the lumbar region, "the small of the back," troublesome micturitions and frequent changes in the color of the urine, which at times diminishes perceptibly. If the urine is entirely suppressed, the case, probably, will terminate fafally in a rery few days. Dropsy is a consequence of the suppression of urine, and the severeness of it is governed by the proportion of retention. The nervous system becomes prostrated with subsequent convulsions and irregular circulation of the blood, which, in my estimation, eventually might cause a disbased heart to give out. As I have remarked, n many kidney diseases—yes, even in Bright's disease itself-there is no perceptible pain in the back, and these troubles often assert themselves in various symptoms-for instance, in troublesome diarrhea, blood poison, impaired eyesight, nausea, loss of appetite, disordered direction, loss of consciousness, husky voice and many other complaints too numerous to mention. Indeed, thousands of people are suffering from

the first stages of Bright's disease to-day, and they do not know it. In conclusion, I would like to state that I have, since my success with the fireman, repeatedly prescribed Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Care, and if my professional brethren could only be brought so far as to overcome their prejudice against proprietary medicines they would, undoubtedly, find themselves recompensed for their supposed sacrifice of liberty, as well as by the great benefits that would accrue to the world.

Most sincerely

A correspondent has discovered that there is a large army of poor artists in New York. They pursue their studies with untiring devotion, dreaming by the sensation of having a full stomach. He heard of a young artist, the other day, who wrapped newspapers around his legs to make up for the lack of fire in his cheerless quarters.

SOME ELOQUENT FACTS.

[From the Baltimere Sun.] Success is the trade mark of merit. As a rule this is just. There are rare exceptions, but they prove the rule. Success is proof against assault. Hence, when we state as a fact, based upon the highest expression of success, that New Life the Great Cough Remody, has proved almost miraculous in healing throat and lung diseases we claim for it unrivalled merit. The splendid results achieved by New Life have gained it a reputa-tion which makes it a grand power and elevates it to the dignity of a public benefactor. Concisely stated the facts are that New Life is an unprecedented medical success—that it has proved by three years trial that it sures ninety per cent, of those who use it for throat and lung diseases. This wonderful exhibit is emphasized by the fact that, while it is popular wherever known, New Lafe has won its greatest victories at home, many of the best citizens of the city and State tectlining to its wondrous merit. Here are some of the good things said of New Life by well known and influential citizens of Baltimore: W. Bouldin, Sr., 248 N. Carey street,

'New Life is the most reliable remedy for the cure of coughs, sore throat, etc., ever used. It cannot be excelled. I would not be without it if it cost five times as much as sold for." John Eigner of the New York bakery, 41, 43 and 45 S. Eden street, says: "I had testhma and heavy cough for six years. I could get no relief until I used New Life; six bottles entirely cured me." Geo. C. Adams, 52 N. Carrollton ave., says: "My wife suffered six weeks with sore throat and cough without getting relief. One bettle of New Life cared her."
W. A. Wilson, Cor. Huntington and Charles street
avenues, says New Life relieved him of consumption. Rev. S. Shannon, pastor of Emery M. F. Church, says: "For all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, New Life has no equal." The "Episcopal Register" says: "Many of our leading physicians, who used New Life in extreme cases, have been astonished at its efficacy and now heartily endorse it." Handreds of statements like the above could be given, but it is deemed sufficient to supplement them by the following splendid but of ministers, many of whom have but it is deemed sufficient to supplement them by the following splendid list of ministers, many of whom have used New Life with the most beneficial results and all endorse it as a great remedy: Rev. A. E. Glosen, M. D., D. D., 465 N. Stricker street, pastor Whatcoat M. E. Church; Rev. W. S. Edwards, D. D., 27 Mosher street, Presiding Elder West Baltimore District M. E. Church; Rev. Lob A. Proc., 255 Myrtle ave., Prosiding Elder Baltimora District, M. E. Church; Rev. Rev. Rev. Rev. D. H. Carroll, Manager of the Methodist Book Depository, and Manager of the Mount Vornon Cutton Mills; Rev. G. G. Baker, M. D., pastor William Street M. E. Church; Rev. W. M. Osborne, 153 Johnson street, pastor of Fort Avenue Church and City Mission; Rev. S. A. Wilson, Manager "Morning Herald." Rev. A. S. Hank, 122 N. Exeter street, pastor Exeter Street M. E. Chuch; Rev. W. F. Speake, 111 Harlem ave.; Rev. J. W. Cullum, M. D., 13 N. Fromont street.

If your druggist or grocer does not sell New Life and If your druggist or grocer does not sell New Life and you are in reach of rail or water communication, for ward me \$1.50 by postoffice money order and I wil sond by express, or other method, charges prepaid, three bottles of the medicine, and six bottles for \$0.50. A. R. Mettee, Proprietor No. 122 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

There are 9,078 stores in Chicago, 6,971 factories, and 938 mixed establishments. They employ, all told, 166,-676 persons.

Depend upon it, that if a man talks of his misfortune their is something in them that is not disagreeable to him; for where there is nothing but pure misery, there never is any recourse to the mention of it.

A Chicago paper says that the number of destitute children in that city is 10,000.

A Potel Man's Luck.

Mr. J. G. Tyler, chief clerk at the Union Depot Hotel, Ogden, had rheumatism in the muscles of the chest and left shoulder. By applying the Great German Remedy three days he realized complete restoration, and he is of the opinion that there is nothing equal to the St. Jacobs Oil for pain. The Great German Remedy is also a specific for burns and sprains .- Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune.

Within six months 138 car-coupler patents have been granted.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL. THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic A Sure Cure for all VEHALE WEAR. Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to men, young or old, who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above .-- N. B.-- No risk is incurred,

as thirty days' trial is allowed. Petrolia, Pa., Jan. 5, 1879. MESSES. KENNEDY & Co .: - My hair is growing out so fast that I can almost see it growing myself, through the use of your Carboline.

D. NIXON. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin. 15c. MOTHER SWAIN'S WORM SYRUP, for feverish-

ness, restlessness, worms. Tasteless. 25c. Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners keep new boots and shoes from running over. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

A Splendid Remedy for Lung Diseases. Dr. R. bt. Newton, Iste President of the Eclectic College of the City of New York, and formerly of Ciaclamati, Oaio, usad Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam vory extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now fiving, and restored to health by the use of this walcactio medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung diseases. It is a sure cure for Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

Kellinger's Liniment. Applied to the head relieves headache, and prevents the hair from falling out.

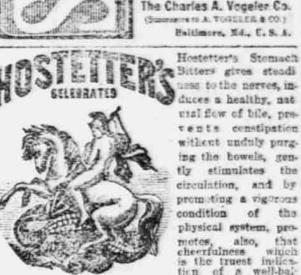
Feary denomist will tell you that Allen's Brain Foo never fails to cure Nervousness, Nervous Debility restors strength to the weakened organs .druggists and at Allen's Pharmacy, 315 1st Ave., N. Y There are in the world sixty-five



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia,

Sciatica, Lumbago, BACHACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS.

Screness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES. BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and poins. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggista and



tly stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, prometes, also, that the truest in the truest in the truest in the area condition of all the animal power.

For sale Drugs sale

Dyspenepsia, Loss of Memory, Derangement of the Mind or Body, Kidney Disease, Weakness, Physical Prostration and Premature Drosy.

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